

## **REINFORCED CUE STICK**

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**[0001]** Billiard games are played on a pool or billiards table and involve striking a round ball with a cue stick. The term “billiards” encompasses a number of games played with a tapered stick called a cue and various numbers of balls on a rectangular, cloth covered slate table with raised and cushioned edges. An American form of billiards, typically referred to as “pool” is played on a table usually 1.4 x 2.7 m (4.5 x 9 ft) having six pockets. The object of pool is to use a white cue ball to put 15 colored balls into pockets, which are spaced around the edge of the table. In billiard games, a player most skilled in controlling the direction, speed and spin imparted to a ball upon being struck by the cue stick has a considerable advantage over a player of lesser skill.

**[0002]** A typical cue stick has a length of fifty-seven inches and is circular in cross section. A cue stick is provided with a terminal end, which is used to impact a ball. Approximately the half of the stick nearest the terminal end may be referred to as the slide portion. The portion of the stick from about the midway point in the opposite direction may be referred to as the grip portion. The grip portion typically has a relatively constant circular cross-section and provides a gripping surface.

**[0003]** In use, a player typically employs both hands when attempting to strike a ball. A guide hand is placed near a ball to be hit and forms a guide for the stick. The tapered slide portion of the cue stick is typically supported between the thumb and index finger of the guide

hand. A grip hand is used to grasp the grip portion on the cue stick. The grip hand is used to aim the cue stick and to impart forward movement to the cue stick for impacting the ball.

**[0004]** Throughout a game certain shots require that a ball, such as the white cue ball used in pool, be struck with great force. This is particularly true of the first shot in pool, commonly known as the opening break shot or “break”. Highly skilled players are able to precisely control the direction, speed and spin imparted to the ball during a shot. Consequently, it is desirable that no deflection is experienced by the pool cue that may adversely affect the direction or spin of the ball, i.e., that may negatively impact the ability of a player to precisely control the ball with a shot.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0005]** The invention relates to a cue stick of the type used for playing billiards. The cue stick has a small diameter terminal end that defines a recessed area. The terminal end of a cue stick is the area most susceptible to damage during play. A strengthening wrap is located in the recessed area. A tip piece communicates with the strengthening wrap. The increased stiffness resulting from the strengthening wrap reduces tip deflection and allows for enhanced ball control, and, therefore, greater accuracy.

**[0006]** The strengthening wrap substantially prevents deflection of the tip piece upon impact with a billiard ball. The strengthening wrap is a composite formed of a screen, a layer of material, and a resin. The screen is preferably titanium, copper, or other metal. The layer of material may be a fiber wrap such as graphite, fiberglass, Kevlar, or other material. The tip piece preferably includes a metallic section and a cue tip. In a preferred embodiment, the cue stick includes a grip portion having rigid sleeve on a second end and a slide portion having a rigid

sleeve on a first end. When the grip portion and the slide portion are joined together, the rigid sleeve of the grip portion and the rigid sleeve of the slide portion mate against one another for forming a deflection resistant interface. To further stiffen the cue and prevent deflection, additional strengthening wraps may be provided adjacent the rigid sleeve on the grip portion and adjacent the rigid sleeve on the slide portion.

[0007] A better understanding of the present invention, its several aspects, and its advantages will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the attached drawings, wherein there is shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention, simply by way of illustration of the best mode contemplated for carrying out the invention.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the cue stick of the invention.

[0009] FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing the grip portion of the cue stick of FIG. 1 in a disassembled condition.

[0010] FIG. 3 is a perspective view showing the slide portion of the cue stick of FIG. 1 in a disassembled condition.

[0011] FIG. 4 is an exploded view of a striking end of the cue stick of FIG. 1.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Referring now to FIGs. 1-4, shown is a cue stick designated generally **10**. Cue stick **10** has a grip portion **12** and a slide portion **14**.

[0013] Grip portion 12 (FIGs. 1, 2) has a first end 16 and a second end 18 (FIG. 2). Grip portion 12 preferably has an elastomeric bumper 20 located on first end 16. Additionally, grip portion 12 preferably has a rigid sleeve 22 located on second end 18. Grip portion 12 may be provided with a gripping material 24 to provide a no slip surface for grasping the cue stick 10 during play. A threaded protrusion 26 (FIG. 2) preferably extends from the second end 18 of grip portion 12.

[0014] Slide portion 14 (FIGs. 1, 3) has a first end 30 (FIG. 3) and a striking end 32. Slide portion 14 preferably has a rigid sleeve 34 provided on first end 30. Striking end 32 (shown in an exploded view in FIG. 4) is preferably provided with a recessed area 36 that mates, adhesively or otherwise, with an end surface 38 of tip piece 50. A threaded receptacle 40 (FIG. 3) is preferably provided in the first end 30 of the slide portion 14. Threaded receptacle 40 is provided for receiving the threaded protrusion 26 (FIG. 2) for securing the grip portion 12 to the slide portion 14 to form an assembled cue stick 10 (FIG. 1) for play.

[0015] Rigid sleeve 22 (FIGs. 1, 2) on a second end 18 of grip portion 12 and rigid sleeve 34 (FIGs. 1, 3) on a first end 30 of slide portion 14 mate against one another when cue stick 10 is assembled. Sleeves 22 and 34 form a deflection resistant interface when abutted against one another. Sleeves 22 and 34 may be formed of titanium, copper or other sufficiently rigid metal or non-metal surface.

[0016] Tip piece 50 (FIGs. 1, 3, 4) is affixed to an end surface of the striking end 32 of slide portion 14. In a preferred embodiment, tip piece 50 is affixed to the end surface 38 with an adhesive. However, other methods of affixing the tip piece 50 to the end surface 38 are contemplated to be within the scope of the invention. Tip piece 50 is preferably made of metal. Tip piece 50 and cue stick tip 52 form a tip assembly. Cue stick tip 52 is provided with a

threaded extension **54** for engaging a threaded receptacle formed in tip piece **50**. Cue stick tip **52** is provided for impacting a cue ball.

[0017] A strengthening wrap **60a** is preferably located within the recessed area **36**, which is located on striking end **32** of slide portion **14**. Preferably, the strengthening wrap **60a** has a thickness such that when the strengthening wrap **60a** (FIGs. 1, 3) is located within the recessed area **36** (FIG. 4) an outer diameter of the strength wrap **60a** is equal to the outer diameter of adjacent areas of the sliding portion **14** and tip piece **50** when assembled. In other words, a transition from the slide portion **14** to the strengthening wrap **60a** and to the threaded tip piece **50** is preferably undetectable by feeling the outside surface of the cue stick **10**. To provide support, an end surface of strengthening wrap **60a** contacts an outer portion of end surface **38** of tip piece **50**.

[0018] Additionally, recessed areas (not shown) may be located adjacent rigid sleeve **22** and rigid sleeve **34**. Additional strengthening wraps **60b** and **60c** (FIGs. 1-3) may be located in the recessed areas. Strengthening wrap **60b** preferably has a thickness such that when strengthening wrap **60b** is located within its recessed area, an outer diameter of strengthening wrap **60b** is equal to the outer diameter of adjacent areas of the grip portion **12** and sleeve **22**. Additionally, strengthening wrap **60c** preferably has a thickness such that when strengthening wrap **60c** is located within its recessed area, an outer diameter of strengthening wrap **60c** is equal to the outer diameter of adjacent areas of slide portion **14** and sleeve **34**. To provide support, an end surface of strengthening wrap **60b** contacts an outer portion of sleeve **22** and an end portion of strengthening wrap **60c** contacts an outer portion of sleeve **34**.

[0019] Referring to FIGs. 2, 3 and 4, strengthening wraps **60a-c** include metallic screens **62a-c**, respectively. Metallic screens **62a-c** may be constructed of copper mesh, titanium mesh

or of another material. Strengthening wraps **60a-c** additionally include a sheet of material **64a-c**, respectively. The sheets of material **64a-c** may be graphite, Kevlar, fiberglass or other material. As set forth above, the strengthening wraps **60a-c** are located in recessed areas. Strengthening wrap **60a** is shown in recessed area **36** (FIG. 4). Sheets of material **64a-c** are located within the recessed areas of the cue stick **10**, and metallic screens **62a-c** are also located in the recessed areas. An epoxy or resin is delivered onto the metallic screens **62a-c** and sheets of material **64a-c** to form assemblies that fuse screens **62a-c** and sheets of material **64a-c** into strengthening wraps **60a-c**. The end result is that the metallic screens **62a-c** and sheets of material **64a-c** form composites that function as strengthening wraps **60a-c**. Preferably, metallic screens **62a-c** are formed from the same material as sleeves **22** and **34** to produce a coordinated appearance. Metallic screens **62a-c** and sheets of material **64a-c** are shown separately in FIGs. 1 through 3. However, it should be understood that in the preferred embodiment metallic screens **62a-c** overlay respective sheets of material **64a-c** or vice versa. Strengthening wrap **60a** is shown in a disassembled state in FIG. 4 to show metallic screen **62a** and sheet of material **64a**. In a preferred embodiment, strengthening wraps **60b** and **60c** are constructed in a similar manner.

[0020] During a pool or billiards match, when a player strikes a ball with cue stick tip **52**, impact forces are transmitted along the cue stick **10**. In particular, tip piece **50** delivers impact forces to an end surface of slide portion **14**. To substantially prevent deflection of tip piece **50** under impact loading, strengthening wrap **60a** provides a deformation resistant support to a perimeter of end surface **38** of tip piece **50**. To further eliminate deflection of the cue stick due to impact forces, strengthening wraps **60b** and **60c** provide deformation resistant support to a perimeter of sleeves **22** and **34**, respectively. More particularly, the metallic screen and fiber

composite of strengthening wraps **60a-c** provide deflection eliminating strength not found in cue sticks having a more conventional construction.

**[0021]** Consequently, one advantage of the cue stick **10** of the invention is the novel deflection resistant construction described above. Therefore, the cue stick **10** of the invention eliminates shot inaccuracies due to structural weaknesses that are inherent in conventional cue stick designs.

**[0022]** While the invention has been described with a certain degree of particularity, it is understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiment(s) set forth herein for purposes of exemplification, but is to be limited only by the scope of the attached claim or claims, including the full range of equivalency to which each element thereof is entitled.